



**Use of latent pigments for high-remanence dyeing, composition
containing the said pigments and processes using them**

5 The invention relates to the use of latent pigments for dyeing keratin
fibres, preferably human keratin fibres and in particular the hair, to
processes for dyeing human keratin fibres using these compounds and to
particular compositions containing these compounds.

10 It is known practice to dye human keratin fibres, and in particular the hair,
with dye compositions containing oxidation dye precursors, which are
generally known as oxidation bases. These oxidation bases are colourless
or weakly coloured compounds, which, when combined with oxidizing
products, give rise to coloured compounds by a process of oxidative
condensation.

15 It is also known that the shades obtained with these oxidation bases may
be varied by combining them with couplers or coloration modifiers. The
variety of molecules used as oxidation bases and couplers allows a wide
range of colours to be obtained.

20 This oxidation dyeing process consists in applying to the keratin fibres
oxidation bases or a mixture of oxidation bases and couplers with an
oxidizing agent, for example aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution, leaving
the fibres to stand and then rinsing them. The colorations resulting
25 therefrom are permanent, strong and resistant to external agents, especially
to light, bad weather, washing, perspiration and rubbing.

Although these colorations produce strong, fast glints, the use of an
oxidizing agent such as aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution, which is

often in the presence of an alkaline agent, results in degradation of the keratin fibres.

There is thus a real need to find chromatic dyes which can dye human
5 keratin fibres as strongly as oxidation dyes, which are just as light-stable
as oxidation dyes, and which are also resistant to bad weather, washing
and perspiration. There is also a real need to find dyes that can produce
rises in colour comparable to those obtained with oxidation dye precursors.
Furthermore, the Applicant has sought to obtain dyes with a good level of
10 harmlessness that do not degrade keratin fibres.

The inventors have discovered that the use of latent pigments allows
keratin fibres to be dyed strongly and in a very long-lasting manner,
without, however, degrading them. These surprising performance qualities
15 are obtained using latent pigments, which are molecules that are soluble in
dye formulations, and which produce molecules that are very sparingly
soluble or even insoluble in water when they are in keratin fibres.

Latent pigments are known substances. They have been described in patent
20 application WO 98/32802, especially in the field of paints, inks and
plastics.

A latent pigment is a compound that is insoluble, or only very sparingly
soluble, in water (for instance a pigment), which has been converted so as
25 to make it soluble in an aqueous formulation. Thus, the aqueous dye
formulation containing the latent pigment is applied to the keratin fibres.
After diffusing this soluble compound in the fibres, a "breaking" reaction
is performed, leading to the formation of a substantially insoluble
molecule, for the final pigment. These "breaking" reactions are known
30 methods. They are thermal, chemical or photochemical reactions on the

latent pigment, which is soluble. These reactions result in the breaking of the bond between the chromophoric radical and the solubilizing group(s). This breaking reaction may be considered as a reaction to regenerate a sparingly soluble original compound, and may be performed inside the
5 keratin fibre.

One subject of the present invention is the use for dyeing keratin fibres, in particular human keratin fibres and more particularly the hair, of latent pigments. The invention also relates to a cosmetic composition comprising
10 at least one latent pigment. Another subject of the invention is processes for dyeing keratin fibres using latent pigments, and also multi-compartment dyeing devices or "kits".

Other characteristics, aspects, subjects and advantages of the invention
15 that are featured in the description below will allow the invention to be defined more clearly.

In accordance with the invention, use is made, for dyeing keratin fibres, in particular human keratin fibres and more particularly the hair, of latent
20 pigments, which are soluble in a medium that is suitable for dyeing, and which can be chemically, thermally or photochemically converted in the fibres into water-insoluble pigments.

The latent pigment used according to the present invention is preferably
25 represented by formula (I)



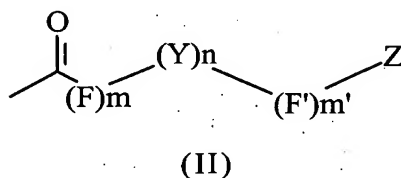
in which

30 x represents an integer ranging from 1 to 8,

A represents the chromophoric radical of dyes comprising a hetero atom chosen from N, O and S, and

- when $x=1$, B represents a group of formula (II),
- when x is greater than 1, B denotes a hydrogen atom or a group of formula (II),

B denoting at least once a group of formula (II),
the group of formula (II) corresponds to



in which

Z represents a cationic water-solubilizing group Z^+ or a polyethylene glycol residue,

Y represents a hetero atom chosen from the group formed by N, O and S, Y preferably being O,

F and F' represent, independently of each other, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{14} alkylene chain, which may contain hetero atoms and may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl, amino or halogen groups,
 n , m and m' denote, independently of each other, 0 or 1,

B being linked to a hetero atom chosen from the group N, O and S of the chromophore A.

Z^+ is preferably an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic group or a heterocyclic group and bears at least one quaternized nitrogen atom.

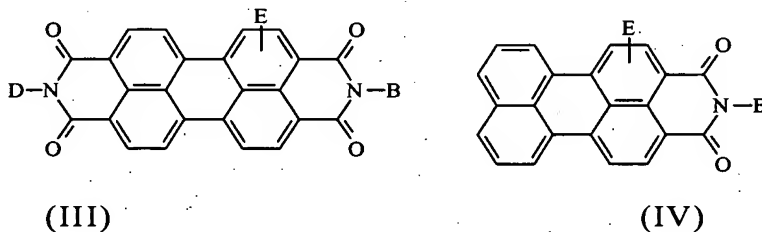
Preferably, the chromophore A is the radical of dyes such as perylene, quinacridone, dioxazine, isoindoline, indigo, bisisoindoline,

phthalocyanin, pyrrolopyrrole, quinophthalone, azo, anthraquinone, indanthrone, isoindolinone, naphthoquinone, benzoquinone and azo-methine.

- 5 The term "halogen" means an element chosen from fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

More particularly, the chromophoric radical A is chosen from:

- 10 - the perylene derivatives of formula (III) or (IV)

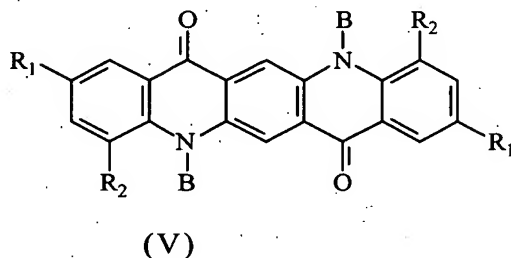


in which

- 15 D represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₂₄ and preferably C₁-C₆ alkyl group, or a phenyl, benzyl or phenethyl group optionally substituted with a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, or a group of formula B,

- 20 E represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₂₄ and preferably C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group or a phenyl group,

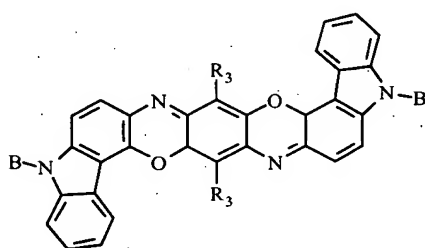
- the quinacridones of formula (V)



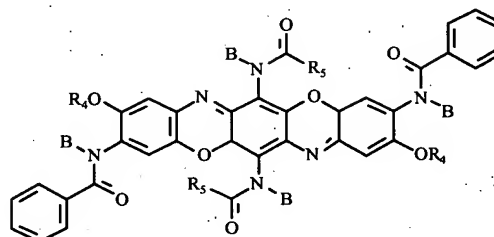
in which

R_1 and R_2 , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{24} and preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group or a phenyl group,

- the dioxazines of formula (VI) or (VII)



(VI)



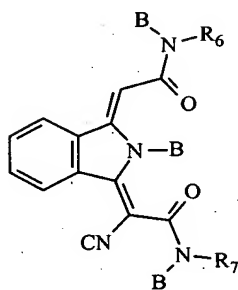
(VII)

in which

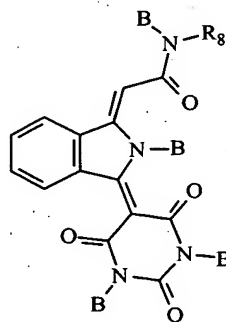
R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched C_1 - C_{24} and preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl group,

R_4 and R_5 each represent a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group,

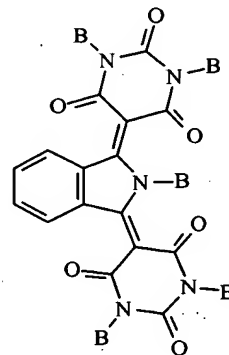
- the isoindolines of formula (VIII), (IX) or (X)



(VIII)



(IX)



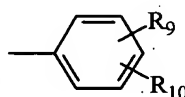
(X)

in which

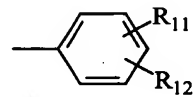
R_6 is represented by formula (XI),

R_7 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{24} and preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a benzyl group or a group of formula (XII),

R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a group of formula (XI) or the group B,



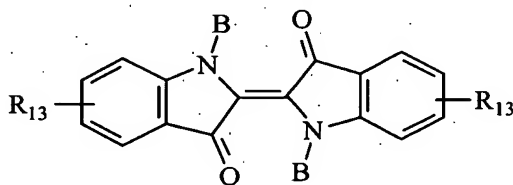
(XI)



(XII)

R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{24} and preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group or a trifluoromethyl group,

- the indigo derivatives of formula (XIII)

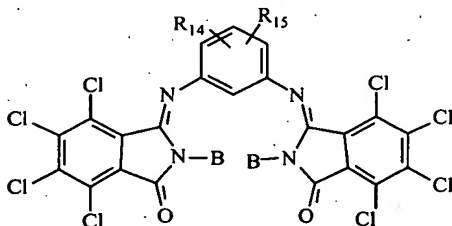


(XIII)

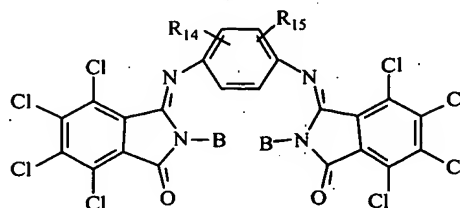
in which

R_{13} represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group or a nitrile group,

- the bisisoindolinone derivatives of formula (XIV) or (XV)



(XIV)

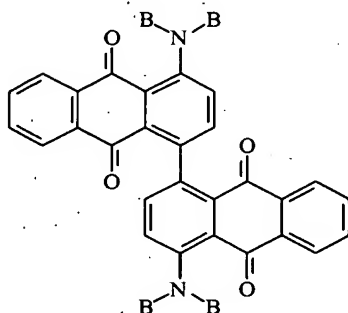


(XV)

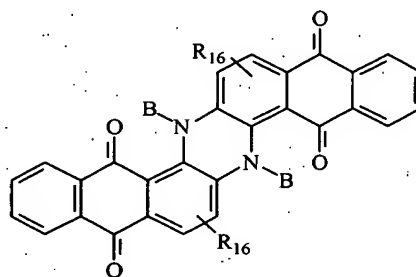
in which

R_{14} and R_{15} , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl group,

- 5 - the anthraquinoid derivatives of formula (XVI) or (XVII)



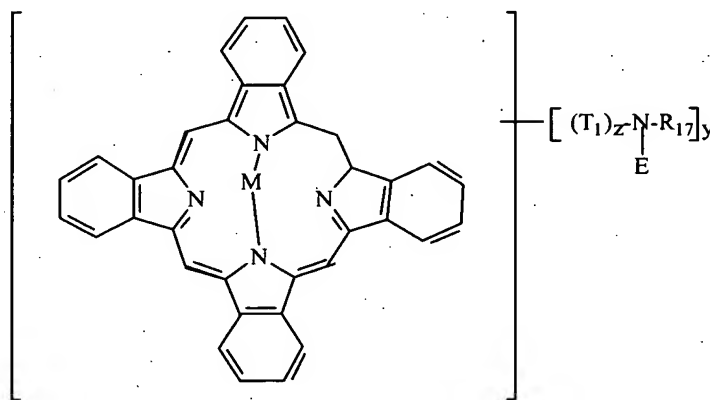
(XVI)



(XVII)

in which R_{16} represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom,

- 10 - the phthalocyanin derivatives of formula (XVIII)



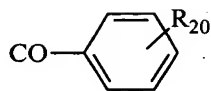
(XVIII)

in which

M represents H_2 , a divalent metal chosen from copper, magnesium, iron, zinc, aluminium, manganese, calcium and barium, or a divalent metallic group such as MnO or TiO ,

T_1 represents a group $-CHR_{18}-$, $-CO-$ or $-SO_2-$,

R_{17} represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a group $-N(B)R_{18}$, $-N(B)_2$, $-NHCOR_{19}$ or $-COR_{19}$, or a group of formula



R_{18} represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group,

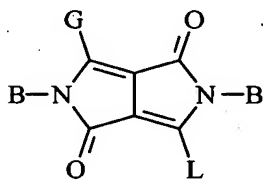
R_{19} represents a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group,

R_{20} represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group or a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group,

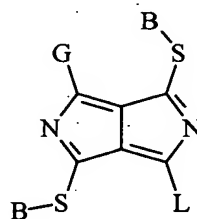
z represents 0 or 1,

y represents an integer from 1 to 8,

- the pyrrolopyrrole derivatives of formula (XIX) or (XX)

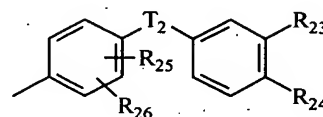
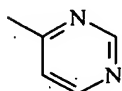
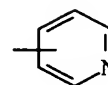
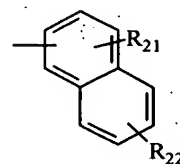
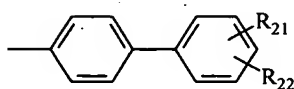
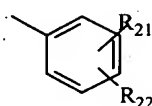


(XIX)



(XX)

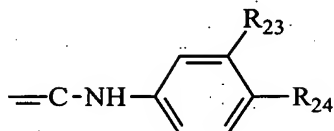
in which G and L, independently of each other, may have the meaning:



R_{21} and R_{22} , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{24} and preferably C_1 - C_6

alkyl group, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₁₈ alkylthio group, a C₁-C₁₈ alkylamino group, a cyano, nitro, phenyl, trifluoromethyl or C₅-C₆ cycloalkyl group, a group -C=N- (C₁-C₂₄ and preferably C₁-C₆ alkyl),

5 a group of formula



an imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidyl or pyrrolidinyl radical,

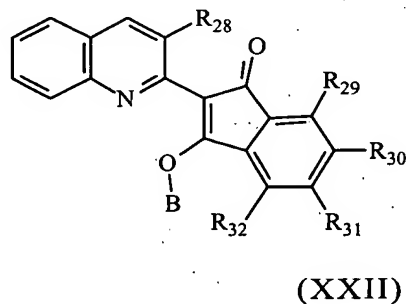
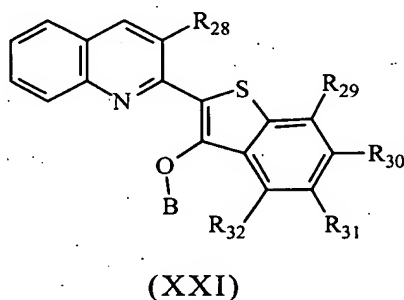
10 T₂ represents -CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)-, -C(CH₃)₂-, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO₂- or -NHR₂₇,

R₂₃ and R₂₄, independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen, a linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group or -CN,

15 R₂₅ and R₂₆, independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group,

R₂₇ represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group,

20 - the quinophthalone derivatives of formula (XXI) or (XXII)



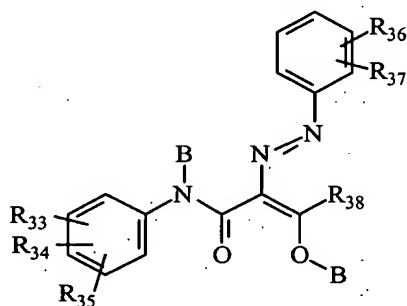
in which

R₂₈ represents a hydrogen atom or a group OB,

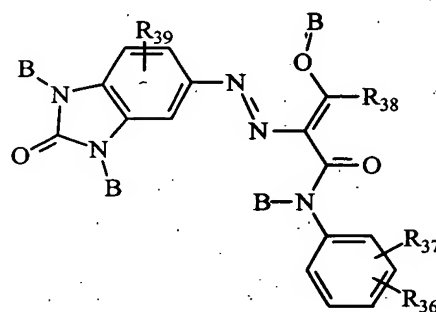
R_{29} , R_{30} , R_{31} and R_{32} , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched $\text{COO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ group or a linear or branched $\text{CONH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$ group,

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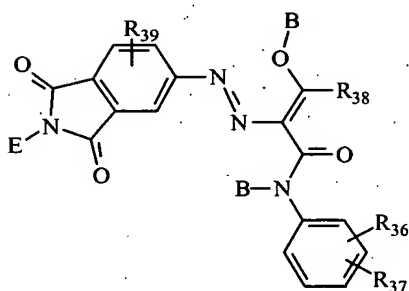
- the azo compounds of formulae (XXIII) to (XXVIII)



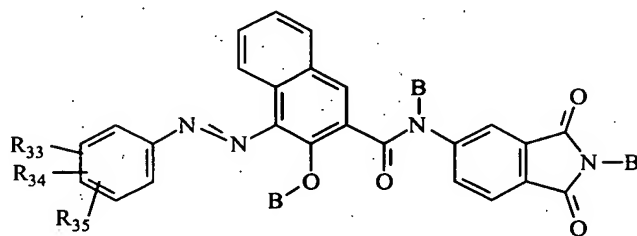
(XXIII)



(XXIV)

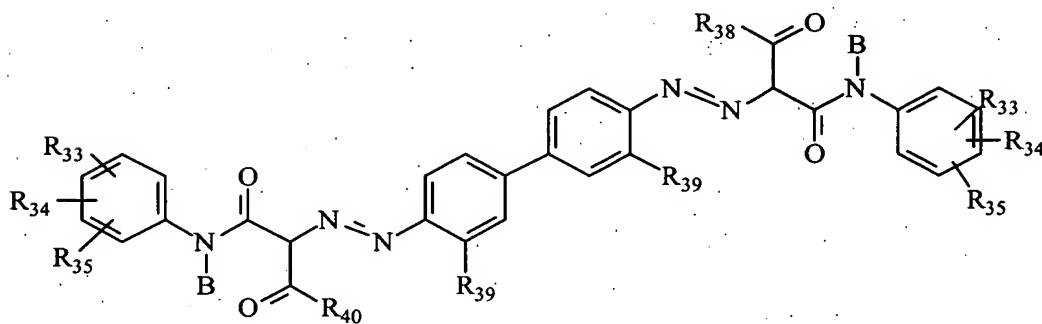


(XXV)

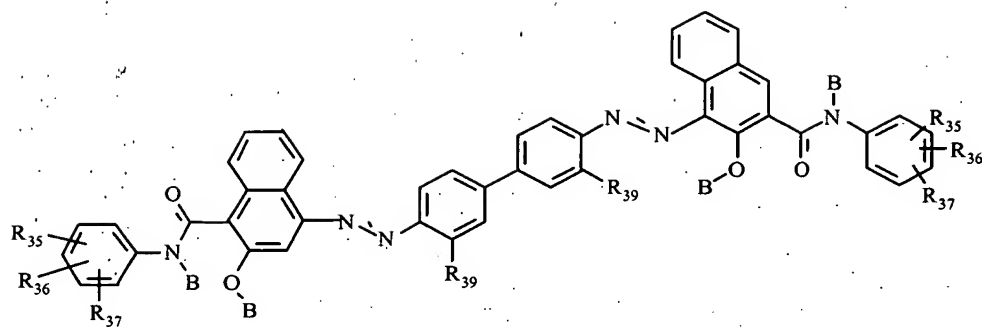


(XXVI)

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(XXVII)



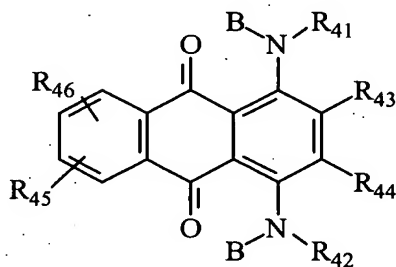
(XXVIII)

in which

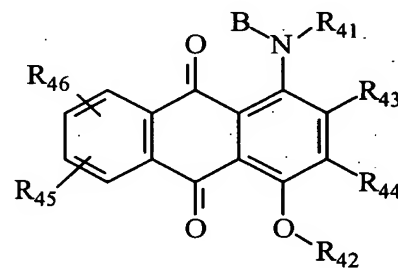
R_{33} , R_{34} , R_{35} , R_{36} , R_{37} , R_{38} and R_{40} , independently of each other, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group, a nitro or acetyl group or an $SO_2NH(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ group,

R_{39} represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl group or a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group,

- the anthraquinone derivatives of formula (XXIX) or (XXX)



(XXIX)



(XXX)

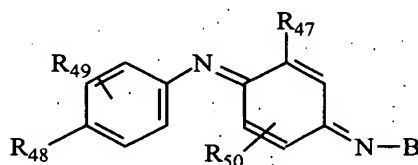
in which

R_{41} and R_{42} , independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{12} alkyl group, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group or a C_6 - C_{12} aryl group, which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halogen atoms, one or more linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl, nitro or acetyl groups, or a group $SO_2NH-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$ or SO_2NH_2 ,

R₄₃ and R₄₄, independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, a nitro, cyano, CONH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂NH₂, SO₃H or SO₃Na group or a C₆-C₁₂ aryl group, which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halogen atoms, one or more linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, nitro, acetyl or SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl groups or with SO₂NH₂,

R₄₅ and R₄₆ represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group or a nitro, cyano, hydroxyl or amino group,

- the azomethine derivatives of formula (XXXI)



(XXXI)

R₄₇, R₄₈, R₄₉ and R₅₀, independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, a nitro, cyano, CONH₂, SO₂NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂NH₂, SO₃H or SO₃Na group or a C₆-C₁₂ aryl group, which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more halogen atoms, one or more linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, nitro, acetyl or SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl groups or with SO₂NH₂.

The cosmetic compositions in accordance with the invention contain at least one latent pigment and at least one compound chosen from acidifying agents, surfactants, monoalcohols and polyols that are liquid at 25°C.

The acidifying agents in the compositions of the invention may be mineral or organic. In the latter case, the functions providing the acidity may be sulphonic or carboxylic groups. As acidifying agents that may be used according to the invention, mention may be made of hydrochloric acid, citric acid, lactic acid and tartaric acid.

The concentration of acidifying agents may range from 0.0001% to 20% and preferably from 0.01% to 10% of the total weight of the compositions.

The monoalcohols or polyols that are liquid at 25°C in the compositions according to the invention are saturated or unsaturated. They are preferably chosen from ethanol, isopropanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, hexylene glycol, isoprene glycol, dipropylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 3-methyl-1,3,5-pentanetriol, 1,2,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 3-methyl-1,5-pentanediol, polyethylene glycols and benzyl alcohol.

Their concentration may be between 0.05% and 50% and preferably between 0.1% and 20% of the total weight of the composition.

The surfactants may be of anionic, nonionic, cationic or amphoteric nature. The surfactants that are suitable for use in the present invention are especially the following:

(i) Anionic surfactant(s):

By way of example of anionic surfactants that can be used, alone or as mixtures, in the context of the present invention, mention may be made in particular (nonlimiting list) of salts (in particular alkali metal salts, especially sodium salts, ammonium salts, amine salts, amino alcohol salts or magnesium salts) of the following compounds: alkyl sulphates, alkyl

ether sulphates, alkylamido ether sulphates, alkylaryl polyether sulphates, monoglyceride sulphates; alkyl sulphonates, alkyl phosphates, alkylamide sulphonates, alkylaryl sulphonates, α -olefin sulphonates, paraffin sulphonates; (C₆-C₂₄)alkyl sulphosuccinates, (C₆-C₂₄)alkyl ether sulphosuccinates, (C₆-C₂₄)alkylamide sulphosuccinates; (C₆-C₂₄)alkyl sulphoacetates; (C₆-C₂₄)acyl sarcosinates and (C₆-C₂₄)acyl glutamates. It is also possible to use (C₆-C₂₄)alkylpolyglycoside carboxylic esters such as alkylglucoside citrates, alkylpolyglycoside tartrates and alkylpolyglycoside sulphosuccinates, alkylsulphosuccinamates; acyl isethionates and N-acyl taurates, the alkyl or acyl radical of all of these different compounds preferably containing from 12 to 20 carbon atoms and the aryl radical preferably denoting a phenyl or benzyl group. Among the anionic surfactants which can also be used, mention may also be made of fatty acid salts such as oleic, ricinoleic, palmitic and stearic acid salts, coconut oil acid or hydrogenated coconut oil acid; acyl lactylates in which the acyl radical contains 8 to 20 carbon atoms. It is also possible to use alkyl D-galactosiduronic acids and their salts, polyoxyalkylenated (C₆-C₂₄)alkyl ether carboxylic acids, polyoxyalkylenated (C₆-C₂₄)alkylaryl ether carboxylic acids, polyoxyalkylenated (C₆-C₂₄)alkylamido ether carboxylic acids and their salts, in particular those containing from 2 to 50 alkylene oxide groups, in particular ethylene oxide groups, and mixtures thereof.

(ii) Nonionic surfactant(s):

The nonionic surfactants are, themselves also, compounds that are well known per se (see in particular in this respect "Handbook of Surfactants" by M.R. Porter, published by Blackie & Son (Glasgow and London), 1991, pp. 116-178) and their nature is not a critical factor in the context of the present invention. Thus, they can be chosen in particular from (nonlimiting list) polyethoxylated or polypropoxylated alkylphenols, alpha-diols or

alcohols, having a fatty chain containing, for example, 8 to 18 carbon atoms, it being possible for the number of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide groups to range in particular from 2 to 50. Mention may also be made of copolymers of ethylene oxide and of propylene oxide, condensates of ethylene oxide and of propylene oxide with fatty alcohols; polyethoxylated fatty amides preferably having from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide, polyglycerolated fatty amides containing on average 1 to 5, and in particular 1.5 to 4, glycerol groups; oxyethylenated fatty acid esters of sorbitan having from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide; fatty acid esters of sucrose, fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol, alkylpolyglycosides, N-alkylglucamine derivatives, and amine oxides such as (C₁₀-C₁₄)alkylamine oxides or N-acylaminopropylmorpholine oxides. It will be noted that alkylpolyglycosides are nonionic surfactants that are particularly suitable within the context of the present invention.

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(iii) Amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactant(s):

The amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants, the nature of which is not a critical factor in the context of the present invention, can be, in particular (nonlimiting list), aliphatic secondary or tertiary amine derivatives in which the aliphatic radical is a linear or branched chain containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms and containing at least one water-solubilizing anionic group (for example carboxylate, sulphonate, sulphate, phosphate or phosphonate); mention may also be made of (C₈-C₂₀)alkylbetaines, sulphobetaines, (C₈-C₂₀)alkylamido(C₁-C₆)alkylbetaines or (C₈-C₂₀)alkylamido(C₁-C₆)alkylsulphobetaines.

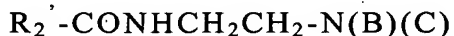
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Among the amine derivatives, mention may be made of the products sold under the name Miranol, as described in US patents 2 528 378 and 2 781 354 and classified in the CTFA dictionary, 3rd edition, 1982, under

the names Amphocarboxyglycinates and Amphocarboxypropionates, with the respective structures:



- in which: R_2 denotes a linear or branched C_5 - C_{20} alkyl radical derived from an acid R_2 -COOH present, for example, in hydrolysed coconut oil, a heptyl, nonyl or undecyl radical, R_3 denotes a beta-hydroxyethyl group and R_4 denotes a carboxymethyl group; and



- in which:

- B represents $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OX}'$, C represents $-(\text{CH}_2)_z\text{-Y}'$, with $z = 1$ or 2 , X' denotes the $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-COOH}$ group or a hydrogen atom, Y' denotes $-\text{COOH}$ or the $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CHOH-SO}_3\text{H}$ radical, R_2' denotes a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched C_5 - C_{20} alkyl radical of an acid R_2' -COOH present for example in coconut oil or in hydrolysed linseed oil, an alkyl radical, in particular a C_7 , C_9 , C_{11} or C_{13} alkyl radical, a C_{17} alkyl radical and its iso form, or an unsaturated C_{17} alkyl radical.

- These compounds are classified in the CTFA dictionary, 5th edition, 1993, under the names Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate, Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate, Disodium Caprylamphodiacetate, Disodium Capryloamphodiacetate, Disodium Cocoamphodipropionate, Disodium Lauroamphodipropionate, Disodium Caprylamphodipropionate, Disodium Capryloamphodipropionate, Lauroamphodipropionic acid and Cocoamphodipropionic acid.

- By way of example, mention may be made of the cocoamphodiacetate sold under the trade name Miranol® C2M Concentrate by the company Rhodia Chimie.

(iv) Cationic surfactants:

Among the cationic surfactants, mention may be made in particular (nonlimiting list) of: salts of optionally polyoxyalkylenated primary, secondary or tertiary fatty amines; quaternary ammonium salts such as tetraalkylammonium, alkylamidoalkyltrialkylammonium, trialkylbenzylammonium, trialkylhydroxyalkylammonium or alkylpyridinium chlorides or bromides; imidazoline derivatives; or amine oxides of cationic nature.

Their concentration may be between 0.05% and 50% and preferably between 0.2% and 25% of the total weight of the composition.

The medium that is suitable for dyeing, also known as the dye support, is preferably an aqueous medium containing at least one of the above ingredients.

Preferably, the compositions according to the invention have a pH of < 7 .

Standard cosmetic adjuvants used in dye compositions, such as antioxidants, penetrating agents, sequestering agents, fragrances, buffers, dispersants, film-forming agents, ceramides, preserving agents, opacifiers, vitamins or provitamins, nonionic, cationic, anionic or amphoteric polymers, and associative or non-associative mineral or organic thickeners, may be used in the compositions.

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select this or these optional additional compound(s) such that the advantageous properties intrinsically associated with the dye composition in accordance

with the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the envisaged addition(s).

5 Another subject of the invention relates to a process for dyeing keratin fibres, in particular human keratin fibres and more particularly the hair, using latent pigments.

10 In a first stage, a composition containing, in a medium that is suitable for dyeing, at least one latent pigment used according to the invention is applied to the keratin fibres.

The dye composition is left to act for a leave-in time ranging from 1 to 60 minutes and preferably from 10 to 45 minutes.

15 The fibres are then optionally rinsed.

The latent pigment on the said fibres is then treated thermally, chemically or photochemically so as to regenerate the sparingly soluble original compound. Preferably, the latter treatment is performed by means of a
20 jump in pH. The solution used makes it possible to achieve a pH of greater than 7. An aqueous ammonia, alkanolamine, alkaline hydroxide or alkaline carbonate solution may be used.

25 Finally, steps of washing with shampoo and drying are performed.

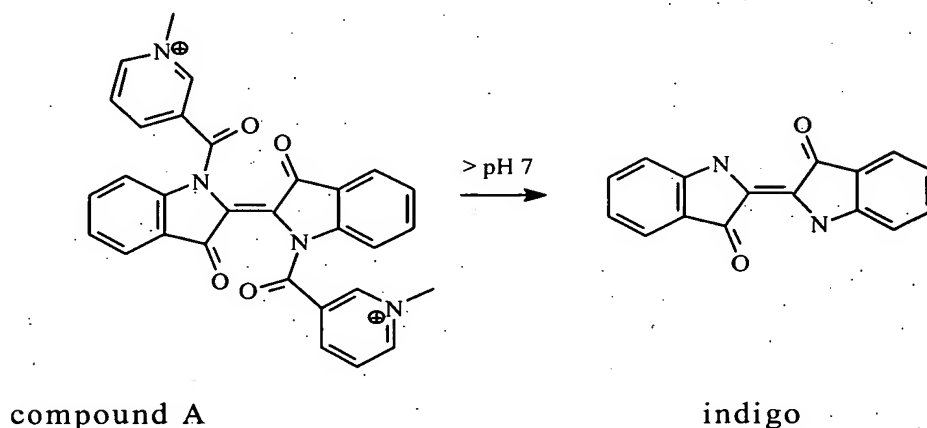
The invention also relates to a two-compartment device for dyeing the fibres. The first compartment of this device contains a dye composition containing, in a medium that is suitable for dyeing, at least one latent pigment used according to the invention, and the second compartment
30 contains a solution of a chemical agent capable of rendering insoluble the

latent pigment as the sparingly soluble original compound. The second compartment will preferably contain a solution for achieving a pH of greater than 7.

- 5 The example that follows is intended to illustrate the invention without being limiting in nature.

Example:

- 10 The Applicant prepared a composition containing compound A shown below.



- 15 The composition containing compound A was formulated as follows:

Dye formulation

Natrosol 250MR (hydroxyethylcellulose)	0.72 g
NIPA ester 82121 (mixture of methyl, butyl, ethyl, propyl and isobutyl p-hydroxybenzoates)	0.06 g
Oramix CG 110 ((50/50 C8/C10) alkyl polyglucoside (2) as a buffered aqueous 60% solution)	5 g
Benzyl alcohol	4 g

Polyethylene glycol 400 (polyethylene glycol (8 EO))	6 g
Compound A	0.3 g
Citric acid	qs
	pH 4
Water	qs

The composition was applied to lightly bleached hair with a bath ratio of 10.

- 5 After a leave-in time of 30 minutes, a dilute triethanolamine solution was applied to the lock. The regeneration reaction was thus performed by means of a jump in pH. The colour of the lock then changed from violet to blue.
- 10 The lock was then shampooed and dried. It was blue and the coloration showed a very good level of fastness.